

The Daily Republican.

RAMSEY & MOSSER,
Publishers.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Saturday Evening, July 5.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
SHERMAN M. CULLOM,
of Sangamon.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
of Cook.
For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. HANLOW,
of Tazewell.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS B. NIELSEN,
of Washington.
For Treasurer,
EDWARD KATZ,
of St. Clair.
For Attorney General,
JAMES K. BUSALL,
of Lee.

The death of General Custer, one of the most gallant officers in the army, is only less tragic than Gen. Canby in that the latter was slain while holding a peace council with his treacherous foe, while the former fell with his face to the enemy, fighting bravely and desperately. But all the casualties of the Modoc war, which excited so much attention at the time, fell far short of this one sanguinary conflict.

One of the largest petitions ever presented in a deliberative body was the one against any further grant of money to the royal family, recently presented in the British Parliament. It contained 104,330 signatures, and when pasted together was one mile in length. It was carried on a pole by two members of the House of Commons and laid on the Speaker's desk, where, upon motion, it was respectfully received and ordered to lie on the table.

HEAVY RAILROAD ROBBERY.

There is a rumor on the street this afternoon to the effect that a train on the Missouri Pacific railroad was boarded by fifteen robbers last night, in the neighborhood of Sedalia, who proceeded to go through the express car and the pockets of the passengers, in a manner that has of late years become quite common in that democratic state. The employees and passengers seemed powerless to prevent the outrage, and the highwaymen succeeded in getting away with some \$10,000 of plunder. The news was brought here by an express messenger on the T. W. & W. train to-day.

The National Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion will certainly meet in this city on the 20th of September. Arrangements are already being made for it. The occasion will be one of the deepest interest, and attract an immense number of people from all parts of the United States.—*Ind. Journal*

The death of Santa Anna, news of which reaches us, will recall many pleasant memories to older readers. He was so long and prominently identified with the affairs of Mexico that he has almost passed out of public knowledge. During the Mexican war his name was very familiar in the United States and will revive many military associations to those participated in the campaign of 1847-48.

Mr. Hendricks has always been one of the most ultra members of his party, except when expediency has rendered caution necessary; then he has been one of the most successful "trimmers." When a member of the House of Representatives he voted for the Kansas Nebraska bill repealing the Clay compromise. When in the Senate he opposed all measures of reconstruction brought forward by the majority. In April 1864, he spoke against the repeal of the Fugitive Law, arguing the repeal would not be proper until the Thirteenth Amendment had been ratified. He also opposed that amendment, denying in his speeches that emancipation would benefit the blacks, alleging that it would send them north "to crowd the white laborers." Hendricks was, among the few senators who voted against the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments on their final passage. Hendricks, while a Senator, opposed all legislation looking towards an equality of the races—voting, for instance, against an amendment to the charter of a Washington city railroad forbidding the exclusion of persons from the cars on account of color.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Springfield Republican abandons Adams for a moment to say: "Mr. Hayes is a very clean man. He got his nomination in a clean way. He has the better constituency behind him at the opening of the canvass."

THE LITTLE-HORN MASSACRE.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Since the murder of Gen. Canby by the Modocs the country has not been more startled than it was by the announcement that Gen. Custer and five companies of his regiment, the Seventh Cavalry, had been massacred by the Sioux Indians in a ravine on the Little Horn river, a tributary to the Big Horn, which in turn empties into the Yellowstone, the Indians outnumbering our troops ten to one. Gen. Custer had personal and soldierly traits which commended him to the people. He was an officer that did not know the word fear, and, as is often the case with soldiers of this stamp, he was reckless, hasty, and impulsive, preferring to make a dash and take risks rather than to move slower and with more of certainty. He was a brave, brilliant soldier, handsome and dashing, with all the attributes to make him beloved of woman and admired of men, but these qualities, however admirable they may be, should not blind our eyes to the fact that it was his own madcap haste, rashness and love of fame that cost him his own life, and cost the service the loss of many brave officers and gallant men. From the reports which have come to hand, it appears that, after assigning Major Reno with seven companies to attack the lower part of the Indian camp, and stationing three companies in reserve, Gen. Custer placed himself at the head of five companies—about 300 men—and dashed into a nest of three or four thousand Sioux warriors, the same men who, under Sitting Bull, recently defeated Gen. Crook on Rosebud Creek. They drew him into an ambushed ravine, just as they did Crook's troops, only the result was more disastrous. In the latter case it was a defeat with small loss; in this instance, three hundred troops were instantly surrounded by 3,000 Indians, and the fatal ravine became a slaughter-pen from which but few escaped. Nearly the whole 300 went to a death as instant as if an earthquake had swallowed them. No account seems to have been taken of numbers, of their record of courage and military skill. No account was even taken of the fact that Gen. Gibbon was coming to the Little Horn with reinforcements, only a day's march behind, although General Custer was aware of it. He preferred to make a reckless dash and take the consequences, in the hope of making a personal victory and adding the glory of another charge to the long list which he has so successfully headed, rather than to wait for a sufficiently powerful force to make the fight successful, and share the glory with others. He took the risk and he lost, and all that Gen. Gibbon could accomplish when he arrived the next day, was to come to the relief of the remnant of the regiment under Maj. Reno, who for twenty-four hours had been hotly pressed by the victorious Indians.

There are two important lessons to be learned from this massacre, which has not been equalled in our Indian wars since Braddock's defeat. The first is the folly of underestimating the strength and fighting qualities of the Indians. Gen. Custer acted on the old theory that one well armed white man is equal to half a dozen Indians—a theory derived from exceptional cases, like Fort Snib's gallant defense. During the present spring and summer the Sioux have shown themselves not only brave and enduring in battle, and capable of fierce resistance, but possessed of military skill of a very creditable character. At the battle of Rosebud Creek, Sitting Bull showed himself the equal of the great Indian fighter, Crook, in the disposition and handling of his forces. It teaches the lesson that, if the Indians are to be conquered, they must be treated as a formidable foe.

Second, under the operations of the Quaker policy, the government has been supplying these very Indians with arms and ammunition to carry on the war, and while they are on the war path, feeding their wives and children on the reservations, with parental fondness. These Indians are provided with the very best long range rifles, which they have bought of traders with the annuities furnished them by the Government. They are amply supplied from the same source with horses and ammunition, and they are using their material against small white forces with terribly disastrous effect. Their success will inspire them with new hope and courage, and will rally the Indians from all points, thus making a long and expensive war, unless measures are taken to stamp them out at once. It is time to quit the Sunday school policy, and let Sheridan recruit regiments of Western pioneer hunters and scouts, and exterminate every Indian who will not remain upon their reservation. The best use to make of an Indian who will not stay upon a reservation is to kill him. It is time that the dawdling, maudlin peace policy was abandoned. The Indian can never be subdued by Quakers, and it is certain that he will never be subdued by such madcap charges as that made by Custer. He must be treated as a cunning, courageous, and desperate foe, who must be met with something like equal forces, and with a strategy and boldness equal to his own.

A New York Divorce in Colorado. (From the Boulder County Courier.) Daniel E. Parks, a lawyer, of this place, has applied for a divorce from his wife, who is at present in New York state. It is said he intends to marry Mrs. Sancomb, of Byers-Sancomb fame. It is also said that he has refused him several times, and declares that she would rather live as she has been for the past four years than to marry a fourth-class lawyer.

READING THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION ON THE FOURTH.

(Philadelphia Dispatch to New York Times.)

Mr. Ferry announced that now the Declaration of Independence would be read by the grandson of one of the signers of the document, whose name he bore, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. At the name of Lee thunders of applause burst from the multitude, and they were renewed as Mr. Lee, a sun-browned man, with an intellectual face, and modest, almost retiring bearing, stepped upon the rostrum. When silence was restored Mr. Ferry added: "And he will read it from the original document, which has been placed by the government in the custody of Mayor Stockley, of this city, for this occasion." Before cheers could break forth Mayor Stockley stepped upon the rostrum, and placed the immortal document, incased in its plain mahogany frame, before the immense audience before the stand, and then came a scene which can hardly be described. There were roars of applause such as had not been heard before; hats were waving and tossed in air. All on the platform were on their feet joining in the delirium. When the promiscuous cheering over what on the surface appeared to be only a faded parchment and a tawdry frame had somewhat subsided, some one—I think General Hawley—called for nine cheers for the declaration. Instantly the enthusiasm broke forth again. Every class of human life was involved. Soldiers, statesmen, divines, all joined in the wild acclaim, and royally itself joined in homage to this assertion of rights of man, for none swung his hat more lustily or shouted more vigorously than his Majesty, Don Pedro II. Not far behind him were Sherman and Sheridan, Hayes and Evans, and hundreds of others of equal eminence, and on the rostrum stood Ferry and Hawley leading this tribute to the great act done by great men. When at last this scene was over—and it was a new never to be forgotten—Mr. Lee proceeded to read the Declaration. His voice is not strong, but his intonation is perfect, and he was given a respectful hearing. At its conclusion he was again loudly cheered. During the reading the only incident was that when he uttered the words "pursuit of happiness" he was compelled to pause for the reason that the bell in the tower of the old State-house began to chime the hour of 10. The interruption chimed in with the feeling of the moment, and was warmly greeted.

The German press is wheeling into line; the *Volkstaat*, of Cincinnati, and the *Westliche Post*, of St. Louis, have both indicated their purpose to support Hayes and Wheeler. The *Westliche Post* of Monday, contained an editorial, written by Carl Schurz, and bearing his initials, in which he stated his position. The article is a terrific arraignment of the Democracy, and a keen analysis of the hollow pretense of the financial plank, adjusted to please both the hard-money men and inflationists. The practical, eventual result, Schurz says, must be repudiation, should the Democrats succeed in the canvass. He also asserts that there is a degree of foundation to the statement that Tilden, if elected, may die before the end of his term, leaving Hendricks, the inflationist, President! The article throughout is a thorough dissection of the Democratic platform, closing with the declaration that, if others can reconcile their consciences to its support, the *Westliche Post* cannot.

Portland Press: Henry Clay Dean shows remarkably poor taste in linen and politics, but he knows the Democracy, and the following remarks made by him in their record have much of point. "Since 1869 the Democratic party has played the part of coach dog to the Republican party, keeping all ways at a respectful distance, the length of its chain, each year falling in with the doctrines taught by the Republican party the year before."

One by one the stories against Blaine go down. The Philadelphia (Ind.) Times gives prominence to this: "Mr. Mulligan now says that he never under any circumstances, or to anybody at all places, asserted that Blaine did not correctly read the Warren Fisher letters. On the contrary, he admits that he read every syllable that was in them."

AUGUSTA, Mo., July 7.—Gov. Connor called on Mr. Blaine, in his sick room, and tendered the appointment of United States senator, saying that he believed it to be the very general expectation and wish of the republicans of Maine, that he should fill the vacancy caused by Morrill's resignation. It is understood Blaine will accept the place. Blaine has not been quite so well to-day.

Carbon oil for 20 cents per gallon at the Western Tea Store, June 30-41

Sewing Machine Needles, for all machines, and Machine Oil, at J. M. STROCK & Co.'s, June 30 dlaw&wt

CHICAGO, July 7.—In the United States circuit court, this morning, Jacob Rehm, ex chief of police in this city, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of six months, for his connection with whisky frauds.

Waterman, a gauger, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000, and to be imprisoned in jail for six months. Jake Rehm was removed to jail and assigned to the jailers private office. Some of the other set invited him to go up to the grand jury room, but he refused, since Rehm objected. He had expected complete immunity, and is disgusted.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Little Horn Massacre.

Indignation Throughout the Country.

OFFERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

WHAT SHERIDAN SAYS.

Exciting Debate in the Senate

Morton Charges Nullification Upon the Democrats.

SALT LAKE, July 7.—At a public meeting held here, this evening, it was resolved to offer the government a regiment of 200 men from this territory, in ten days, to avenge the death of Custer, and for the extermination of the Sioux Indians.

OMAHA, July 7.—Much excitement has existed in this vicinity since the reception of the news of Custer's massacre. The opinion is expressed, generally, in favor of whipping the Indians into subjection, and believe that is the only way to secure peace. Much regret is expressed over the fate of General Custer and the men who were killed.

Information from Red Cloud Agency, with date of the fourth, is that a great deal of mourning and uneasiness is exhibited by Indians at the agency, and this would seem to confirm the reports of severe loss by Indians in the recent engagements.

St. Louis, July 7.—The *Republican*'s Kansas City special says, Joe O. Shelby, the notorious confederate General of this state, sent the following telegram to President Grant, to-day: General Custer has been killed. We once fought him, and now propose to avenge him. Should you determine to call volunteers, allow Missouri to raise one thousand.

LEAVENWORTH, July 7.—General Pope has issued an order directing Gen. Miles, with six companies of the fifth infantry, to report at once at the scene of the Sioux war. The companies so ordered are now stationed as follows: One at Fort Gibson, one at Fort Hayes, one at Fort Riley, and three companies at Fort Leavenworth. Gen. Miles has the reputation of being one of the best Indian fighters in the army.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—General Terry's report, dated June 27, which had been delayed in Montana, was received by Gen. Sheridan to-night. It fully confirms all that was published, to-day, and very few new points of interest are contained in it. No list of enlisted men is given.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senator Merrill took the oath of office, as secretary of the treasury this afternoon, at the executive mansion. Judge Why-ly administered the oath.

Gen. Sherman has telegraphed to Secretary Cameron, who arrived this morning. It is probable upon the arrival of Gen. Sherman, there will be an immediate conference between the president and secretary of war, and the general, upon the subject of the Indian war.

Senator Paddock introduced the following bill in the Senate to-day: Be it enacted, etc., That the president, if he deems it necessary, be and hereby is authorized to accept the services of volunteers from the state of Nebraska and territories of Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota and Utah, or either of them, to be employed as part of the army of the United States against the tribes of hostile Sioux in the northwest, who have for years defied the authority of the government, and by whose bands, recently several hundred soldiers and citizens of the United States have been slaughtered; provided, that not more than five regiments of cavalry or infantry, or both, shall be accepted, and that the term of service shall not extend beyond nine months from the date of enlistment.

Mr. Wyman has qualified as treasurer of the United States. Secretary Morrill took charge of the treasury department this afternoon, and the first official act of the secretary was the approval of the bond of Wyman, as treasurer.

New York, July 7.—General Sheridan, conversing with a reporter on the Custer massacre, said that the truth was the army was made to carry out the purposes of the government in the Indian country. By reason of its weakness, I have, he said, sent every man I could spare into that region, even taking troops from Laramie and Salt Lake. The government in its wisdom directs the doing of certain things in these regions. It directs an expedition like this of Terry, an expedition necessary for the development of the country.—We do the best we can with our material, but we are in no condition to do the work required of us. In answer to the question, what were the reasons for this campaign, Gen. Sheridan said: "We are doing this at the special request of the Indian department. It does not originate with the war department at all. Our purpose is to drive these Indians, who are of the very wild and savage sort, down on the reservations. You can say that we will do it now or exterminate them."

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 7. Mr. Windom introduced a bill extending and continuing, for a period of ten days, the act recently passed to provide temporarily for expenditures of the government. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Hitchcock called up the senate bill to provide for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation in Nebraska. Passed.

On motion of Ingalls, the senate adopted a resolution requesting the president to inform the senate whether the Sioux Indians made any hostile demonstrations prior to the invading of their reservation by gold hunters, and whether the present military operations are conducted for the purpose of protecting said Indians in their rights, or for punishing them for resisting the violation of that treaty, and whether the reports of the late disaster are true.

At 12 o'clock the impeachment trial was resumed, but on motion of Edmunds it was ordered that further proceedings in the trial be suspended for the present, that the conference report on the appropriation bill might be considered.

Mr. Windom, a member of the committee on appropriation, then said, that after careful consideration, it had been found that the saving would be but a little over \$100,000. It was not the amount involved so much as it was the principle of coercing the senate to change law.

Edmunds—That is all they are for. Mr. Morrill resuming, said it was not the principle of just economy that this thing was done by the house. It could not be made apparent here or anywhere else, that there was any necessity for justice in the attempt to raid upon the clerks of the department. The principle which laid behind this action of the house, covered the whole field of legislation and annihilated the senate of the United States.

Senator Morton addressed the senate, claiming that the attitude of the house was nullifying. He said that if either house said the other, we refuse this obnoxious statute, such proposition was revolutionary, and was just the analogous attitude of South Carolina in nullification times. He appealed to senators to stand for independence of the houses. He held that if either house inserted new legislation which was objected to by the other, it was the duty of the house proposing the change to recede, otherwise one house can nullify any law.

Mr. Thurman then replied to Morton with great warmth. He claimed there was neither nullification nor distasteful in the action. After speaking at some length, he was followed by Senator Logan. He agreed with the Senator from Indiana (Morton) that the action of one house of congress, in saying it would not agree to appropriation bills unless the other would agree to change certain laws, was both nullification and revolution. He denied that the house had the sole right to originate appropriation bills, and said that if the senate should put upon an appropriation bill any legislation which didn't meet with the assent of the house of representatives he would vote at once to withdraw it.

The action of the house of representatives in the present case was to make a little capital for the country, and he (Logan) would stay here until the expiration of his term of service, before he would agree to the proposition, demanded with a hand at his throat.

Cleveland Leader: "Martin Van Buren was a shrewd, cunning politician and was called the 'Arab Magician Martin.' A certain Ohio man named Harrison was not noted for his cunning, but he distanced Martin by several lengths in the race for the presidency. A well known Ohio man named Hayes will do the same work for 'Slippery Sam Tilden.'"

J. P. Marsh still continues to manufacture boots and shoes to order, and guarantees fits to all who may patronize him. Being a first-class workman himself, and employing only the best of journeymen, he turns out no second-class jobs. During his residence here Mr. Marsh has won high favor as a workman, and enjoys a very large trade. If you want a good fit leave your order with him. [June 33 dt]

Show Window to rent, at Locke's Music Store. 20 dt

New Advertisements.

Campaign Newspapers

IN THE INTEREST OF EITHER PARTY.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are better prepared to print Campaign Newspapers on short notice than any other house in the United States, and as we shall have in this city a large stock of work during the present political contest, we will be enabled to execute orders promptly and to the satisfaction of all. Correspondence promptly answered.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. July 7-daw

BUTTER.

GROCERS AND DAIRYMEN, do you wish to realize FIVE CENTS MORE a pound for your BUTTER? Address at once A. H. ROGERS & CO., 100 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. July 7-daw

To Contractors.

THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT No. 8, of Township 16, will receive bids for the building of a school house on school district, until Saturday, July 14th. Plans and specifications may be seen at E. M. McNabb's carpenter shop in Decatur, Ill. The building must be completed by Sept. 1st, and the directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

THE ONLY ONE PRICE STORE IN DECATUR

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW

Besides our regular full stock of all kinds of Domestic Goods, Linens, Fancy Goods, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cottonades, etc., which are all lower than ever before,

WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF

Linen Suits, Jackets and Overshirts, Dusters and Ulsters, all made to our order. A Complete Assortment of Sunshades and Parasols, including the new style, "CANOPY TOP," all bought of the manufacturer. We know we can save you money on them. We have a full and complete line of the Celebrated

CACHEMIRE ALEXANDRIA BLACK SILKS.

We have handled them for the last three years, and know them to be good, and we warrant them and sell them at lower prices than any one else in the State. We are also handling a Lyon's Hand Summer Silk—the most beautiful finished silk made; also full lines of Summer Silks, both striped and plaided. We have all prices of Iron Frame Black Grenadines, from 35 cents to \$2.00 per yard, and 500 pieces of Embroideries, cheaper than you ever saw. We mark all Goods in plain figures and treat all alike; will not give you a low price on one article and make it up on the next, nor ask you more than Goods are worth, and take less, as a special favor to you.

We invite all to examine our stock and see whether this is correct or not. [may 6-dawlt]

GREAT DEMONSTRATION!

WONDERFUL EXCITEMENT

Over the Issues of the Day.

Owing to a change which will take place in our firm about September 1st, we have concluded to

REDUCE OUR STOCK

Of Goods to the very lowest state, and have

REDUCED ALL PRICES

TO NEAR COST. We mean business, and will convince you of it if you will call and examine our goods. Our stock MUST BE REDUCED, it matters not at what sacrifice.

Call soon and get THE BARGAINS, at

S. EINSTEIN'S,

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

Decatur, July 7, 1876—d&wt

HUNDREDS

CURE D

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

TO MAN AND BEAST

It is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

Which has stood the Test of 40 Years. There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c, 50c, or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life a usefulness many a valuable horse. March 10—d&wt

Equitable Trust Co.

Cash Capital, \$1000,000.

42 Loan money on improved lands at 6 per cent.—all on a basis of 10 per cent. W. C. JOHNS, Agent, July 1, 1876—wly

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons not to trust George Heinlen on my account. THEODORE STUBBEN July 3 d&w

Chancery Notice.

In the Circuit Court, August Term, A. D.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss

MACON COUNTY, ss

NOTICE is hereby given that a suit is now pending in the Circuit Court of Macon county, in the State of Illinois, on the case of said county, wherein Julius D. Allen and Philip Shipman, as defendants, are against Philip Shipman, deceased, William L. Harrison, and Edward Harpriet and Henry Shipman, as complainants; and Benjamin J. McIlwain, administrator of Benjamin F. Smith, deceased, Mary J. Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Alice Wamsley, William J. Smith, Mary Smith, Ann R. Smith, Frank Smith, and Mary E. Smith, are defendants; that said summons is issued in said cause against said Mary E. Smith, returnable to the August Term, A. D. 1876, of said court, to be held in the Court House, in said county, on Monday, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1876, at which time the defendants in said cause must appear and answer the bill of complaint filed therein, or the same will be taken pro confesso against those not answering, and said cause will thereupon, as to the defendants not answering, be set for hearing as parties.

Notary & Robt. Sellers, Notary, June 28, 1876—d&wt

Chancery Notice.

In the Circuit Court to the August Term, A. D. 1876.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss

MACON COUNTY, ss

ALFRED MILLER vs. Daniel Miller.—In Chancery. A. Daniel Miller, the defendant in the above cause having been filed in the office of the clerk of said court, notice is hereby given that the above-named complainant has until the 4th day of August, in said county, filed her bill of complaint in said court on the chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against the defendant in the above cause, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House, in Decatur, in said county, on the First Monday of August next, A. D. 1876. Now, therefore, unless you, the said defendant, shall be and appear before the said court at the said term and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint the matters and things therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

W. C. McLELLAN, Clerk. H. Pasco, Complainant's Solicitor. Decatur, Ill., June 28, 1876. d&wt

The Daily

DECATUR

Saturday Evening

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce as a candidate for the position of Mayor at the next city convention.

CITY DIRECTORY

A full supply of fruits at Hubbard's.
Go to Nielsen for fresh vegetables.
Warm meals, fruits and confectionery at South Main street.
Reynolds' confectionery at New Clark.
Nice spring of Bandura's.
If you want fresh eggs, home groceries of best quality, these may be had of C. A. Call and try.
Stir up the "O for a Lodge" in your house, some household "whew!"
Men of all professions and every religious order.
Water street.
Caldish, Tilton, white-fish, smoked, cheaper than elsewhere.
The boys are out to night, and a crowd will slip away from tomorrow.
If so large a crowd last night can be so hot, what will the evenings get tomorrow next September? Then the city crowds that will be here.
Humanity has with the heat last of the time in trying to sleep.
Among the new presented these are decidedly.
Four and one cent coffee for \$1 June 30-41
For Americans of choice sugars.
Jewelry at a low price, call at street.
Pure coffee at the Western Tea East Main street.
Canned California oysters, 20c, oyster Store.
The company the campaign now dred, and it is proven company of justice the field.)
An exchange of clothes wear nothing. And unless the least four feet around, we should want to less.
Call at the west side of the one the facilities of tuition for gaining edge of penmanship.
While the summer diminish the sun upon the ground sweating of human heat is likely to keep moist for all purposes.
The following department cat, indicates how these over Tilden so much like here by our Democracy print it for their see that they are now.
Slippery S have a very warm the people. Her work of the tell like a wet bit rats of this city, of somebody and know exactly what quite sure it was platform.
Counting statement with the year this summer. The counts nine star nights with great because, it is said, rag is done, the shakes hands with the man shakes his sure to marry the tended her hand, to marry the worldly shook. Lot of weddings soon shaking process.
D. A. Keene is ket in Thatcher's street.
For Sale.—A number, for sale Caldwell Brothers 5 33
Hams and bread for less money than the Tea Co's store.
New Bakery.—opened a bakery, block, two doors, ble shop. French pastry, and all other in a first class hand.

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To All Whom
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